



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,  
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY  
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

WHEREAS, the Board of Health are desirous of securing the cleanliness of the city, all persons, whether natives or foreigners, living in that part of the city between Punch-bow street and Mānoa street, and between Mānoa street and Queen street, on the Ewa side of the city, are hereby required to sweep the sidewalk in front of their respective premises into piles, on the morning of Friday next, May 10, 1875, and the persons who remove the same on Saturday, May 10th.

Agent of the Board of Health,  
Honolulu, May 4th, 1875.

Mr. H. H. H. has been this day appointed agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Waialae, Island of Maui, in place of Mr. E. S. Sweeney deceased.

Interior Office, April 27, 1875. W. L. MOOREHEAD, Minister of Interior.

## American Centennial Commission.

The undersigned, Special Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to collect, receive and forward objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures and products of the Hawaiian Kingdom, destined for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in the year 1876, beg herewith to give notice that they are prepared to receive from contributors all articles or objects so destined, at the office of the Hon. S. C. Wilder, Honolulu. As all articles to be exhibited must be in Philadelphia before March 4th, 1876, the contributions from these Islands must be completed and ready for being forwarded at or before the end of the year 1875.

We beg herewith to append a list of some objects, the natural product, and of the manufactures, arts, industries and resources of these Islands, that it is suggested may be made the Exhibitors.

Specimens of Woods—plain, polished, and in sections of trees.

Furniture, made from Island woods.

Prepared specimens of birds and fishes, &c.

Samplers of vegetables and fruits; dried, preserved, and green or growing.

Ferns, Corals, Conch shells.

Salt—from natural deposits, or sun-evaporated.

Shells; corals of all qualities and shades.

Geological specimens.

Various plants, of all kinds, natural or prepared.

Aquatic plants.

Coffee in bags.

Pine in logs.

Sugar from each large plantation: samples of different qualities in kegs.

Wool, samples from each Island, in the fleece or carded.

Cotton; in bolls and ginned.

Kelp in bags; cleaned and uncleaned.

Live in corals.

Tallow in casks.

Arrow-wood in kegs.

Manufactures: feather cloaks; mats; tapas; calashes; twice from native fibre; materials; ancient stone adzes; fish hooks; models of canoes; house utensils; models of houses, of former and present times; leather of all kinds; needle-work; shoes, hats, &c.

Photographs of Hawaiian objects and scenery.

Large map of the Archipelago, as a specimen of native knowledge and skill.

Model of the Islands, made to a scale showing the physical geography and topography of the same; the mountains, valleys, roads, rivers, harbors, and grazing lands, villages, rivers, volcanoes, harbors, and population of each Island.

Books in the Hawaiian language.

Newspapers in English and Hawaiian.

Statistical information of the educational and religious condition of the Hawaiian people, of whatever religious faith, creed or sect.

His EX. THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR, SAMUEL C. WILDER, J. U. KAWAIIKI, Commissioners.

## The Courts.

## Supreme Court—In Probate.

April 19—In the guardianship of John Harris, a minor—Before Mr. Justice Judd, at chambers. Petition of Lako for the appointment of guardian. The Court having questioned the minor as to his age, who said he was 19, and was desirous that Lako be appointed his guardian, ordered that he be appointed such guardian upon filing a bond in the sum of \$1,000.

April 27—Guardianship of George W. Macy, a minor—Petition of Geo. W. Macy, for letters of guardianship. The Court appointed George W. Macy guardian, upon his filing bond in the sum of \$1,000; inventory to be filed in 30 days, and an annual account rendered to the Court.

April 29—Estate of Thomas King, deceased—Estate of Frank Molteno, deceased—Petition for allowance of annual accounts by W. C. Parker, trustee and guardian of said estate. The accounts having been referred to a Master, the report in each case was this day examined and approved.

April 30—Proof of Will of James L. Lewis, deceased—Petition of Catherine Lewis, widow, for proof of the will. The Court admitted the will to probate, and A. J. Cartwright was appointed administrator with the will annexed, to the bond in the sum of \$4,000; inventory to be filed in 30 days, and notice to creditors to be published for 4 weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and P. C. Advertiser.

Proof of Will of Opa, deceased—Petition of Kamo (K.), for proof of will of the deceased, Opa. The Court admitted the will to probate, and ordered the testator to be issued to Kamo (K.), upon her filing a bond in the sum of \$1,000; inventory to be filed in 30 days, and notice to creditors to be advertised for 4 weeks.

## Hawaii.

Cases heard before the Hon. F. S. Lyman, Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, Hawaii, at Chambers.

April 9—In re Manuel Doyle vs. Capt. B. F. Homer, of the Am. Whaleress Corcoran Howard—Prisoner discharged on writ of habeas corpus.

## In Probate.

April 13—Estate of Naal, of Waialae, Hilo, deceased—Petition for probate of will. The Court admitted the will to probate, and authorized J. W. Kamahele to act as executor upon his filing a bond in the sum of \$300, an inventory in 30 days.

Estate of Nohoma Kama, of Kapaemahu, Hawaii, deceased—Petition for the appointment of an administrator pro tem. The Court appointed Hemaia administrator upon his filing bond in the sum of \$2,000 and an inventory within 10 days.

## From Australia.

By the Cytherea we have advice to April 20. The Str. City of Melbourne arrived at Sydney April 1, making the through trip in 28 days and 6 hours, or two days less than contract time.

The Colonial Treasurer has made a statement to the Parliament of New South Wales, showing the public finances for 1874 to 1875, and the expenditure \$2,379,375, 11s, leaving a surplus of \$51,021 for the year in itself, and an accumulated surplus of \$287,385 at the close of it.

The Morning Herald commenting on the above says: "Our expectations for the present year are that out of a gross revenue of \$3,830,240 the sum of \$1,535,200 will come in from land alone. In fact, now that the stamp duties have lapsed, we have no taxes but the Custom duties, and licenses, and these unitarily are expected to yield this year \$1,115,500. All the rest of our revenue—that is to say fully two-thirds of it—comes from sources which are not taxes. So that we cannot complain that we are an over-taxed people."

## Queensland.

2000 Chinese, at Hongkong, are awaiting transit to the colonies, chiefly to Cooktown and Townsville.

The exports for the past year amounted to \$2,759,000. The wool alone reached \$1,400,000.

At an Anti-Chinese meeting, a resolution was passed urging the Government to take steps to prevent an influx of Chinese, especially to the Northern gold-fields.

With reference to the influx of Chinese into the colony, a correspondent writes our colony is being over-patrolled by the subjects of the Colonial Empire. John, I suppose, feels that there is as much to get, with fewer restrictions among us than in the other colonies, and he has come by hundreds, and is coming by thousands. It is very doubtful whether the people will stand this.

President Grant has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to attend the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

## Honors to Senator Sargent.

Among the most prominent advocates of the Hawaiian Treaty, was Senator Aaron A. Sargent of California, and his name should be coupled with those of the Senators from Oregon, Senator Jones from Nevada, to whom we last week referred, Senator Cameron of Penn., and Hamlin of Maine. On the return of Mr. Sargent to California, he was received with a grand ovation by the citizens of San Francisco, on the evening of the 7th of April—just one day before the popular ovation given in this city to the returning Hawaiian Commissioner, Hon. H. A. P. Carter. The California Senator was received and escorted by the military as well as by the citizens, who turned out in vast numbers. From the veranda of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, he addressed them, and gave a brief outline of the work of Congress. In his address he referred to the Hawaiian Treaty in the following language:

"At the recent session there was a measure enacted which I trust will redound to the prosperity and wealth peculiarly of this city. England and Germany and France have made a mere mill-pond, an European mill-pond of the Pacific, and they were gathering about the Pacific, had taken the Fiji Islands, had the possessions north of us, had New South Wales, everywhere were increasing their interest, their strength and their power. The Sandwich Islands had become a feeble power, scarcely 50,000 of them left, diminishing rapidly year by year, with hardly numbers enough to retain a form of government, ready to fall into the hands of the first strong power which might take them. For the third time in their and our history they have appealed to the American people to receive them under their protection, to grant them reciprocity and to take in exchange therefor, what amounts to a reversion of their possessions and of their resources. Such statements as Marcy and Seward recommended, years ago, that this course be adopted by the United States. But we were not yet strong in the Pacific. We had no great San Francisco, the New York of the Pacific, springing here into power and rivalry with the ancient cities of the world. We were not reaching out in those days for the commerce of the Pacific. We were not yet receiving the vast trade of China and Japan in the proportion to which it has since developed. Now for the third time and the last time in the history of this people as a nation, they came to us and asked that we might receive them and they receive us. It was a question whether there should be a British fortress at the mouth of the Golden Gate—whether her commerce crossing the ocean to China and returning thence laden, should be assailed by the enemies' cruisers, or whether they should have a safe harbor at the Sandwich Islands. It was a question whether we should retain this commerce. It is a neutral port of the Pacific and furthermore there were vast commercial considerations affecting the direct interest of this State, as, for instance, wherever else we buy the products, such as these Islands afford, we pay in gold—as, for example, Manila; but the Sandwich Islands we pay in the product of our farms and workshops, thereby benefiting the artisan and the farmer; and for these reasons I desired that the Treaty might be received: that we might have that security which would be the result of having this outpost of the Pacific in American hands, or at least in the interest of America, and not in the hands of a power which might use it against San Francisco and against this State in the event of war. I am happy to inform you, which you have known long since, that the treaty was ratified, and there is no doubt it will be followed by appropriate legislation, and that its benefit will be marked upon the future of this city in the return of benefits in every direction." [Cries of "Good" and applause.]

From the *Alta* of April 10.]

## King Kalakaua and Reciprocity.

Not merely on the day of his election, but for months afterward, many of the Kanakas were highly dissatisfied with Kalakaua, and they did not hesitate to assert that if the foreign war ships should sail away and leave the King without foreign protection, his throne would be upset at short notice. This was probably an exaggeration; but until Kalakaua left on his voyage for the United States, and even afterward, many hoped that he would yet give way, in one mode or another, to Queen Emma. They do not feel so any more. The manner in which he was received in our country, and the tone of the press, the confident prediction of the ratification of the treaty and the speech made by the monarch after his return, pleased the people generally, and reconciled those who had been his enemies; and we feel confident that under the influence of the treaty Kalakaua will be the most popular ruler they have had in the Islands since the days of Kamehameha the First.

The treaty would probably not have passed this year, perhaps never, if King David had stayed at home. His presence fixed the attention of all the authorities at Washington, and the favorable impression made by his appearance, conversation and manners, prepared every one to be glad of the opportunity to do a personal kindness to him and to his nation for his sake. The adverse interests would have been potent if he had remained at Honolulu. The President would probably not have called an extra session; the treaty would have been regarded as a matter of comparative indifference; and the committees could not have been brought to hear his merits explained. The visit of the King was accepted by the press and the people as a compliment to our nation, and only one return seemed appropriate, under the circumstances. That was made promptly. Fears have been expressed that some of our industries will be injuriously affected by reciprocity with Hawaii; but time alone can tell whether they will outweigh the benefits to result in other directions. We hope that experience will approve the policy adopted by the Government.

The main benefits to accrue to the Islands from the treaty, may not be felt until time has given confidence in the permanence of the market thus opened for the Hawaiian sugars. There will be a great demand for all the moist and fertile lands near the level of the sea, and an influx of men with capital and skill, desirous of engaging in the sugar business, and a change from stagnation to activity in the Kanaka population generally. Wealth will abound, and luxurious homes will be numerous—places that will become the favorite resorts for the relatives and friends of the fortunate owners of large estates. The revenue and shipping of the Kingdom will multiply, and many persons will come to California from the coast of the Atlantic for the purpose of

seeing Hawaii, and others who come to visit this State will make a little incidental trip to the tropical islands.

The *Alta* has, in the above article, given a fair report of the influence which King Kalakaua's visit to America had on the adoption of the Hawaiian Treaty. And it is quite correct when it says that "the treaty would probably not have passed this year, perhaps never, if King Kalakaua had stayed at home." We took the same view, when in July last we first suggested his going to Washington, anticipating, what proved to be the result, that his presence would create a feeling of friendship and sympathy which would render the effort to secure a commercial alliance almost certain. We reproduce the language used in the *Gazette* at that time:

"Now appears to be the golden opportunity for Hawaii; to make another earnest, vigorous effort to secure the coveted boon. No half way measures are wanted and no men to engineer it who cannot put their whole souls into the effort, determined to secure it. If, in addition, His Majesty can be induced to head an embassy to Washington, it might add an éclat, which, we are confident, would crown the undertaking with success. And to this proposal all the people will say, Amen."

"Tax suggestion made in our last issue that His Majesty should visit the United States and Europe, seems to have met with general favor. Such an embassy would have dignity and receive courtesy and consideration such as none other could. It would also enable His Majesty to see and learn a multitude of things that would be of immense value to His people, while it would enable the authorities and people of the United States to see and know what manner of monarch governs these islands; that he is a courteous gentleman of refinement and not merely the chief of a tribe of savages, as many in foreign parts imagine Hawaiians still are. It would also add greatly in placing the needs and wants of this kingdom in a proper light abroad. By all means let it be done."

Regarding the operation of the treaty, we are confident that each successive year that it remains in force will bring with it an increased advantage to the United States. As Senator Jones well said in his speech in the Senate, it is not costly goods which Hawaiians call for, but generally the less expensive, and those, the production of which requires chiefly labor and not expensive material. Consequently, as our consumption increases, it will be a demand on the skilled labor of Americans; and that we ask is the privilege of sending your raw products to feed and sustain your laborers and manufacturers. In this way, the treaty will prove a mutual advantage in a commercial view, while it cements the two nations, and tends to render Hawaii independent so long as it may continue in force.

## Progress of the Government Survey.

Those who are interested in the progress of this enterprise will be glad to know that a series of triangles forming the frame work of the survey of Oahu has been completed by Professor Alexander, the final junction having been made last week by a line nearly 18 miles in length, joining the station on the promontory of Mokuapi, in Kaneohe, with that on the tongue of land at Laie, a few miles from the extreme north point of the island. The third point in this final triangle is on the summit of the sharp peak at the common head of the Waikane, Hakipua and Kaawala valleys. The whole series of triangles numbers about thirty, with sides varying from three to eighteen miles in length, the whole circuit being over one hundred miles. In determining the position of the Laie station by progressing from the original Waikane base around by Makapuu, or east point of the island, and also by progressing around through Ewa and Waiailua (by the west), the difference in the two results is found to be not over two feet; certainly not a dangerous error for a hundred mile stretch of survey; while the direction, or azimuth of the joining line as likewise determined from both ends of the system, was found consistent with itself down to a single second of arc. This speaks well both for the 12-inch theodolite, and the manner in which it has been used.

Hundreds of secondary triangles for district work have been or will be measured from the primary series across the channel to the Islands of Molokai and Lanai, where the connection and verification can be made with the Maui system. For signals to be observed at such distances an ingenious little instrument is used, long known in extensive trigonometrical work. It is called the *heliograph*; by the British observers *heliostat*; and consists simply of a very perfect little plane mirror, mounted on a tripod, with sights and apertures so arranged that the rays of the sun can be thrown in any desired direction without materially losing their power by divergence. This diminutive arrangement stationed on Molokai, was actually distinguished with the naked eye on Monday before last from Mokuapi, a distance of about forty miles. There is hardly any doubt but that with a clear atmosphere and good telescopes, it can be seen as far as the curvature of the earth will permit. Added to this, it can be readily used with a little practice as a means of telegraphing any little bits of information required by the operators.

It should not be imagined that because the triangulation is completed, Oahu is surveyed. A great deal of strictly "Land Office Work" devolves upon the department, and only those conversant with the land system of these Islands can have an idea of its intricacy, and the labor attendant upon the faithful survey of any district or portion thereof, so soon as boundaries are to be mapped out. A thorough chart of the coast, with soundings from Diamond Head to Barber's Point, is in course of preparation jointly by the Government Survey and the officers of the U. S. S. Pensacola, under the direction of Admiral Albatross. The coast-line of the whole island will soon be delineated with accuracy, the accomplishment of which national duty will form really an era in Hawaiian civilization. As the public are welcome to whatever information can be given at the office of the survey, and as the work is for general benefit, it is hoped that all who have information to furnish in the way of maps, any ways reliable, or in other methods, will not adopt the too common idea that the Government is, like *halea*, to be made to pay double price for everything required.

We copy from the *Advertiser* the above interesting summary of the progress made by the National Surveying Bureau up to this date, understood to have been written by one of the corps. It shows that this great national work is making good headway, and in the course of a few years the nation will be provided with an accurate survey of the whole group, which it has never yet possessed. There remain the Waianae district and coast line to be surveyed, when the rough outline of the whole of Oahu will be completed, leaving the details to be mapped out in the office. The coast soundings of Oahu now being made by the officers of the Pensacola, will add much to the complete-

ness of the work; it is to be hoped that they may be able to finish the entire circuit of this island before they leave. Some years ago, the officers of the *Lackawanna* surveyed the harbor of Kahana on the windward side of this island, but we think the chart can only be obtained from the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington.

## Japanese Poetry.

In looking over our Yokohama papers, we have been often struck with the beauty and richness of some of the translations of Japanese poetry contained in them. This is a characteristic of the poetry of Oriental nations, but in the translation of many of the compositions they are said to lose much of the pathos and imagery which form such a striking feature of the original. As regards these Japanese translations it would be difficult to find in any language more touching expressions or finer imagery than what are conveyed in them. We select from several pieces in the *Japan Mail*, one entitled:

THE LAMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF MIKAWA ON THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND.

(Translated from the Japanese.)

Wanes the white moon, but not the burning heart  
That brighter grows, and fuller of its woe:  
Time cannot lessen sorrow such as mine.  
The spring flowers bloom, and the evening air  
Is warm and fragrant, while with hoarsed throats  
The orioles, from a maze of cherry boughs,  
Sing all the sweetest love-words of their nests.  
But do I for autumn with her withering words,  
And this that she has thus so lovingly said?  
The world's last jewel such is death's dark stream,  
And I, an empty bubble on the wave,  
Live in the sunshine, while its light is gone.  
They laid his body in the gloomy grave;  
He went before me down the dreadful way  
That all men tread shuddering and alone.  
I shall follow, for the days that fly,  
Oh! my darling! through the mists of time,  
I see our sunset together, evening light,  
Like golden gleams of a life of flowers.  
Bejoking in the sunshine, far beyond of Heaven,  
The whirling arrows of the hour, Death,  
And all the many miseries of the world.  
Now comes the quiet majesty of night,  
With sleep's fair face to look life's halting stream.  
Hush! and we lie down in blessed rest:  
Like golden lilies dreaming in the sun,  
Fond visions slumber in the arms of those  
Whose lives live round them, as the asphodels  
Grieve the fragrance of an life of flowers.  
Death is your bed, beloved, mine is pain:  
White are these cheeks where once the rose bloomed,  
Cold is this breast that once was filled with fire,  
For, till death comes, my own sweet love lies dead.

Some of the similes used by this poet are original and beautiful, as, for instance, "as if she shed a thousand streaming tears," "like eagles breathing the blue waves of heaven," "like golden lilies dreaming in the sun," and "as the asphodels see circles the fragrance of an life of flowers." What can be more touching than the closing apostrophe of the widow-princess to her spirit companion, "Dust is your bed, beloved, mine is pain," and so on to the close.

From the same paper we clip another very pretty song, the second and third verses of which contain unusually expressive language:

## THE ROSE AND THE RAIN.

(Translated from the Japanese.)

A rosebud in a garden gay  
Bids all its sweetest from the day;  
Its crimson leaves are softly cast,  
Though sunbeams o'er it softly rest.  
This golden glory, and the bloom  
Of a thousand sights that please,  
But rippling rain at length appear  
Drew the green verdure from its heart,  
And left it smiling in the sun  
To life and love, and beauty won.  
Trembled the tree, the wind wailed long,  
Swept a storm across the sky,  
The lightning like a sword-blast gleamed,  
From the black clouds a storm-strained,  
And soon the rainbow's bow appeared  
Where wasteful o'er the weeping world.  
True love is like a silver shower  
That falls with light the summer hour:  
But passion like a tempest sweeps  
All love and beauty from the deep.  
Bright words of love, and tender long  
The meaning of this simple song.

## What Royalty Costs in a Republic.

One of the most striking documents of the day is the bill presented by the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, New York, to the Board of Aldermen, for expenses incurred by King Kalakaua and suite during their stay of eight days in the city. The total of the bill is \$6,180.01, but it is in the separate items that the chief interest lies. Thus we find that the King is supposed to have occupied a double room and bath at \$12 per day; a private parlor at \$15 per day; a reception parlor at \$20 per day; a dining parlor at \$20 per day; an octagon parlor, two days, at \$50 per day; and another private parlor, four days, at \$15 per day. Besides these little items are a "to King's private table and service of meals," \$100 a day, and this does not include wine and cigars, the bill for which is \$1,352, while there is another separate item of \$573 for cigars. A hundred dollars a day for the King's meals alone might be thought sufficient to cover all the eating expenses, but there appears a demand of \$264 for meals to Aldermen and guests, and another of \$560 for army and navy officers and Committee of the Board of Trade. These are but a few particulars in the bill, but it would almost appear that during their stay of eight days King Kalakaua kept open house for the benefit of whom we may concern. It does not seem to be believed by the Finance Committee that all the claims are genuine, and there is talk of disputing the bill. Probably this could be done with safety, but it is to be regretted that such a scandal should attend the King's visit, and one is almost disposed to echo the suggestion of a New York paper, to the effect that the Mayor should have \$100,000 year, and be called upon to entertain all guests of the city in a creditable manner. This plan, in a modified form, obtains in London at present, but though the Lord Mayor of that city has an allowance of £20,000, he is expected to, and usually does, spend double the money in civic entertainments during his year of office.—*Sic. Union.*

## Mr. Beecher on the Mind.

Beecher's testimony, (says the Sacramento Union,) as thus far given, has had the effect of strengthening him considerably in the estimation of careful observers. His bearing and demeanor from the beginning have been those of a truthful and sincere man, and though of course it would be very irrational to venture judgment upon the ultimate issue from his statements, it is legitimate to attach due weight to his manner and the line of his evidence. One thing has been brought out quite clearly for the first time, and that is Tilton's jealousy of Beecher. We take it to be pretty well demonstrated that the former actually conceived himself to be a rival of the great preacher, and that his inordinate self-conceit and expanded this absurd notion until it acquired a complete mastery over him. His dismissal from the editorship of the *Independent* is ascribed to Beecher's jealousy of him, and, brooding over this, he gradually worked out the plot of the drama in real life which he has been playing ever since. As for Mrs. Tilton, there is strong presumptive evidence that she

was the abject slave and tool of her husband, who was accustomed to mold her feeble will as a glazier molds a lump of putty. Like many weak minded though amiable women, she possessed no clearly defined moral sense, and to this defect must be attributed the facility with which she was persuaded into accusing Beecher. Clearly she did not at all realize what she was doing. She thought it was to help her husband, and when requested to write the retraction we find her considering, not whether the demand was just, but whether it would "injure Theodore." Such a woman would lie away the reputation of her best friend with little compunction, if by so doing she could please the tyrant under subjection to whom she lived, and such a man as Tilton would not hesitate to avail himself of this weakness to compass the foul play his preposterous vanity and unscrupulous ambition prompted. The importance of veracity as a Christian and a domestic will be, perhaps, somewhat better recognized by the time this trial is concluded, for, unless we are very much mistaken, it will appear eventually that all the trouble is attributable to Mrs. Tilton's want of capacity to resist an imperious call upon her inventive faculties.

At the latest advice, Mr. Beecher's direct examination had been concluded and he was undergoing a severe cross-examination at the hands of Fullerton. So far, nothing has occurred to cast a doubt on the truthfulness of his testimony, though the opposing counsel will spare no efforts to entangle the thread of his narrative.

## The European War-Cloud.

There can be no question that the aspect of affairs in Europe were a more serious look, created chiefly by jealousy at the growing prosperity of France, both political and financial. There is no country in Europe that compares with her in financial ability, and this notwithstanding the heavy tribute which she paid to Germany. The rumors of war come more thickly; and though an official denial has been made by France, that she has any warlike intentions, yet the press believe the rumors to be well-grounded. The following is the latest telegram, dated London, April 9:

"The Berlin Post (Ministerial journal) has a leading article saying that recent events unfortunately render it too probable that the present French Assembly, fearing that there will be a Republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge, under the dangerous auspices of Marshal MacMahon and the Orleans Princes, while a strong body of Royalist Deputies will be placed in a position to profit by a restoration of the monarchy. War accordingly is coming, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be dispersed. Austrian Conservatives are endeavoring to oust Androssy from the Cabinet, with the view of participating in coming events. The greater part of the upper classes in Italy are ready to join and rally against Germany, considering her anti-Papal attitude hostile to Italian interests. Yet it is by no means certain that France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If her endeavors fail, the war will probably be delayed; but things have reached a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake the slumbers. A Berlin correspondent of the London Times says, this article is likely to have a strong effect, and alarming rumors are rife. The same correspondent states that since the meeting of Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emanuel, there is even less prospect than before in Berlin of concerting common measures with Austria and Italy in relation to the personal responsibility of the Pope."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. H. HITCHCOCK,  
Notary Public,  
Hilo, Hawaii.

Notice.  
MR. JOHN H. PATTY BECOMES A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

MR. SAMUEL M. DAMON is duly authorized to sign for the firm of PATTY & COMPANY.

HILLOP & CO.,  
Hilo, Hawaii, May 1st, 1875.

Notice to Creditors.  
Estate of J. L. Lewis, of Honolulu, deceased.

PROBATE OF THE LAST WILL AND Testament of the said James L. Lewis having been admitted to the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of April, 1875, and letters of administration with will annexed having been issued to the said J. L. Lewis, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said deceased, to present their claims, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage on real estate, at the office of the undersigned, on Queen Street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

Administratrix, with will annexed,  
Honolulu, April 26th, 1875.

To Let  
A HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH, &c., on the corner of the new Government Building, and well adapted for Lawyers' Office. Apply to Mr. BARNARD, on the premises, or at the Clerk's Office, Court House.

WILDER & CO.,  
Successors to Dowsett & Co., Corner Fort and Queen streets.  
Lumber, Paints, Oil, Glass, Salt and Building Materials of every kind.

Australian General Atlas.  
A FEW COPIES. For sale by  
J. M. WHITNEY.

A SMALL LOT OF SUPERIOR  
GENUINE  
FRENCH CALFSKINS  
At Sale Arrivals.

For Sale by  
J. M. WHITNEY & CO.

Estrays at Auction.  
THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS IN THE Koloa Pound, as forfeited, will be sold, Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 8th, at 12 o'clock noon.

One grey horse, with white feet, brand on the right hip.  
One grey horse, with white spots on forehead, white feet, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg.

One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg.

One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg.

One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg.

One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white spots on forehead, brand on right side, and on left hind leg. One small horse, with white